

## An outline of two OMP approaches for management of the West Coast Rock Lobster

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The table below outlines the main differences between two proposed OMP approaches for the management of the west coast rock lobster. The first is the existing OMP, and the second is a possible alternative approach. The table lists the main features only of each OMP approach. Further features could be added to the alternative approach (Areal OMPs).

Existing OMP	Areal OMPs (possible new approach)
Described in full in Johnston <i>et al.</i> (2012)	
5 super-area assessments are conducted (underlying operating models)	5 super-area assessments are conducted (underlying operating models)
Total resource recovery target set (e.g. 35% recovery from 2006 to 2021) Specific super-area recovery targets NOT set	Total resource recovery target will be set (e.g.35% recovery) AND specific super-area recovery targets will be set
OMP includes rules governing sector as well as total inter-annual TAC changes (see Johnston <i>et al.</i> 2012 for details), but essentially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offshore commercial change limited to <math>\pm 10\%</math> pa</li> <li>• Other sectors stay fixed unless the overall TAC has changed substantially since the sector concerned last had its allocation changed – in these circumstances the TAC change for the sector will be about 20%.</li> <li>• Nearshore and subsistence proportional super-area splits remain constant each year.</li> <li>• Only offshore commercial has its proportional allocations among super-areas changed from year to year.</li> <li>• Nearshore individual allocations, if changed, changed by the same amount irrespective of the super-area in which the right is held – subsistence similarly.</li> </ul>	OMP include rules governing super-area overall <sup>1</sup> inter-annual TAC changes. No additional protection given to smaller rights holders regarding inter-annual sector TAC changes at OMP level.
Single OMP provides TACs at super-area AND sector level	A separate OMP is developed for each super-area. A separate TAC is produced for each super-area
Management thus receives TAC recommendations for all 5 super-areas AND sectors (this is an exercise which requires a number of months to complete)	Management thus receives TAC recommendations for each of the 5 super-areas. These will likely need to vary more from year to year than under existing

<sup>1</sup> **The overall** TAC currently includes Offshore commercial, Nearshore commercial, Subsistence and Recreational sectors.

	<p>OMP.  Management will be required to split each of the super-area TACs into sectors.  Management could develop rules to protect inter-annual sector TAC changes, within each super-area TAC.  Under this approach, nearshore rights holders in one super-area could find their allocations increased one year, while those based in another super-area could find their's decreased – similarly for subsistence.</p>
<p>Not possible to introduce new sectors without re-tuning OMP</p>	<p>In principle new sectors (or entrants) can be included more readily as the sector TAC split are conducted outside OMP itself – provided the overall TAC for each super-area is maintained. However the consequent lack of security afforded existing rights holders in every sector could create disincentives for sustainable use.</p>

Johnston, S.J., Butterworth, D.S., Glazer, J.P., Brandao, A. (2012). OMP 2011 to be used for setting TACs for the WCRL fishery for the 2011+ seasons. FISHERIES/2012/JUL/SWG-WCRL/10.